

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Setting</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	vimrc . . . . .	1
<b>2</b>	<b>Math</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Basic Arithmetic . . . . .	1
2.2	Sieve Methods : Prime, Divisor, Euler phi . . . . .	2
2.3	Primality Test . . . . .	2
2.4	Chinese Remainder Theorem . . . . .	3
2.5	Burnside's Lemma . . . . .	3
2.6	Kirchoff's Theorem . . . . .	3
2.7	Fast Fourier Transform . . . . .	3
2.8	Matrix Operations . . . . .	3
2.9	Gaussian Elimination . . . . .	3
2.10	Simplex Algorithm . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Data Structure</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Order statistic tree . . . . .	3
3.2	Fenwick Tree . . . . .	3
3.3	Segment Tree with Lazy Propagation . . . . .	4
3.4	Persistent Segment Tree . . . . .	4
3.5	Link/Cut Tree . . . . .	4
<b>4</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Convex Hull Optimization . . . . .	4
4.2	Divide & Conquer Optimization . . . . .	4
4.3	Knuth Optimization . . . . .	4
<b>5</b>	<b>Graph</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1	SCC (Tarjan) . . . . .	5
5.2	SCC (Kosaraju) . . . . .	5
5.3	2-SAT . . . . .	5
5.4	BCC, Cut vertex, Bridge . . . . .	5
5.5	Heavy-Light Decomposition . . . . .	5
5.6	Bipartite Matching (Hopcroft-Karp) . . . . .	5
5.7	Maximum Flow (Edmonds-Karp) . . . . .	5
5.8	Maximum Flow (Dinic) . . . . .	5
5.9	Min-cost Maximum Flow . . . . .	5
<b>6</b>	<b>Geometry</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1	Basic Operations . . . . .	5
6.2	Convex Hull . . . . .	5
6.3	Polygon Cut . . . . .	5
6.4	Compare angles . . . . .	5

<b>7</b>	<b>String</b>	<b>5</b>
7.1	KMP . . . . .	5
7.2	Aho-Corasick . . . . .	5
7.3	Suffix Array with LCP . . . . .	5
7.4	Suffix Tree . . . . .	5
7.5	Manacher's Algorithm . . . . .	5
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>5</b>
8.1	Fast I/O . . . . .	5
8.2	Magic Numbers . . . . .	5

## 1 Setting

### 1.1 vimrc

```
set ts=4 sts=4 sw=4
set ai si nu
```

## 2 Math

### 2.1 Basic Arithmetic

```
typedef long long ll;
typedef unsigned long long ull;

// calculate ceil(a/b)
// |a|, |b| <= (2^63)-1 (does not cover -2^63)
ll ceildiv(ll a, ll b) {
    if (b < 0) return ceildiv(-a, -b);
    if (a < 0) return (-a) / b;
    return ((ull)a + (ull)b - 1ull) / b;
}

// calculate floor(a/b)
// |a|, |b| <= (2^63)-1 (does not cover -2^63)
ll floordiv(ll a, ll b) {
    if (b < 0) return floordiv(-a, -b);
    if (a >= 0) return a / b;
    return -(ll)((ull)(-a) + b - 1) / b;
}

// calculate a*b % m
// x86-64 only
ll large_mod_mul(ll a, ll b, ll m)
{
    return ll((__int128)a*(__int128)b%m);
}
```

```

// calculate a*b % m
// |m| < 2^62, x86 available
// O(logb)
ll large_mod_mul(ll a, ll b, ll m)
{
    a %= m; b %= m; ll r = 0, v = a;
    while (b) {
        if (b&1) r = (r + v) % m;
        b >>= 1;
        v = (v << 1) % m;
    }
    return r;
}

// calculate n^k % m
ll modpow(ll n, ll k, ll m) {
    ll ret = 1;
    n %= m;
    while (k) {
        if (k & 1) ret = large_mod_mul(ret, n, m);
        n = large_mod_mul(n, n, m);
        k /= 2;
    }
    return ret;
}

// calculate gcd(a, b)
ll gcd(ll a, ll b) {
    return b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a % b);
}

// find a pair (c, d) s.t. ac + bd = gcd(a, b)
pair<ll, ll> extended_gcd(ll a, ll b) {
    if (b == 0) return { 1, 0 };
    auto t = extended_gcd(b, a % b);
    return { t.second, t.first - t.second * (a / b) };
}

// find x in [0,m) s.t. ax === gcd(a, m) (mod m)
ll modinverse(ll a, ll m) {
    return (extended_gcd(a, m).first % m + m) % m;
}

// calculate modular inverse for 1 ~ n
void calc_range_modinv(int n, int mod, int ret[]) {
    ret[1] = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i)
        ret[i] = (ll)(mod - mod/i) * ret[mod%i] % mod;
}

```

## 2.2 Sieve Methods : Prime, Divisor, Euler phi

```

// find prime numbers in 1 ~ n
// ret[x] = false -> x is prime
// O(n*loglogn)

```

```

void sieve(int n, bool ret[]) {
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; ++i)
        if (!ret[i])
            for (int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i)
                ret[j] = true;
}

// calculate number of divisors for 1 ~ n
// when you need to calculate sum, change += 1 to += i
// O(n*logn)
void num_of_divisors(int n, int ret[]) {
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        for (int j = i; j <= n; j += i)
            ret[j] += 1;
}

// calculate euler totient function for 1 ~ n
// phi(n) = number of x s.t. 0 < x < n && gcd(n, x) = 1
// O(n*loglogn)
void euler_phi(int n, int ret[]) {
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) ret[i] = i;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i)
        if (ret[i] == i)
            for (int j = i; j <= n; j += i)
                ret[j] -= ret[j] / i;
}

```

## 2.3 Primality Test

```

bool test_witness(ull a, ull n, ull s) {
    if (a >= n) a %= n;
    if (a <= 1) return true;
    ull d = n >> s;
    ull x = modpow(a, d, n);
    if (x == 1 || x == n-1) return true;
    while (s-- > 1) {
        x = large_mod_mul(x, x, n);
        x = x * x % n;
        if (x == 1) return false;
        if (x == n-1) return true;
    }
    return false;
}

// test whether n is prime
// based on miller-rabin test
// O(logn*logn)
bool is_prime(ull n) {
    if (n == 2) return true;
    if (n < 2 || n % 2 == 0) return false;

    ull d = n >> 1, s = 1;
    for(;; (d&1) == 0; s++) d >>= 1;

#define T(a) test_witness(a##ull, n, s)

```

```

    if (n < 4759123141ull) return T(2) && T(7) && T(61);
    return T(2) && T(325) && T(9375) && T(28178)
        && T(450775) && T(9780504) && T(1795265022);
#undef T
}

```

## 2.4 Chinese Remainder Theorem

```

// find x s.t.  x === a[0] (mod n[0])
//              === a[1] (mod n[1])
//              ...
// assumption: gcd(n[i], n[j]) = 1
ll chinese_remainder(ll* a, ll* n, int size) {
    if (size == 1) return *a;
    ll tmp = modinverse(n[0], n[1]);
    ll tmp2 = (tmp * (a[1] - a[0]) % n[1] + n[1]) % n[1];
    ll ora = a[1];
    ll tgcd = gcd(n[0], n[1]);
    a[1] = a[0] + n[0] / tgcd * tmp2;
    n[1] *= n[0] / tgcd;
    ll ret = chinese_remainder(a + 1, n + 1, size - 1);
    n[1] /= n[0] / tgcd;
    a[1] = ora;
    return ret;
}

```

## 2.5 Burnside's Lemma

경우의 수를 세는데, 특정 transform operation(회전, 반사, ..)해서 같은 경우들은 하나로 친다. 전체 경우의 수는?

- 각 operation마다 이 operation을 했을 때 변하지 않는 경우의 수를 센다 (단, “아무것도 하지 않는다”라는 operation도 있어야 함!)

- 전체 경우의 수를 더한 후, operation의 수로 나눈다. (답이 맞다면 항상 나누어 떨어져야 한다)

## 2.6 Kirchoff's Theorem

그래프의 스패닝 트리의 개수를 구하는 정리.

무향 그래프의 Laplacian matrix  $L$ 를 만든다. 이것은 (정점의 차수 대각 행렬) - (인접행렬)이다.  $L$ 에서 행과 열을 하나씩 제거한 것을  $L'$ 라 하자. 어느 행/열이든 관계 없다. 그래프의 스패닝 트리의 개수는  $\det(L')$ 이다.

## 2.7 Fast Fourier Transform

## 2.8 Matrix Operations

## 2.9 Gaussian Elimination

## 2.10 Simplex Algorithm

# 3 Data Structure

## 3.1 Order statistic tree

```

#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/detail/standard_policies.hpp>
#include <functional>
#include <iostream>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using namespace std;

// tree<key_type, value_type(set if null), comparator, ...>
using ordered_set = tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;

```

```

int main()
{
    ordered_set X;
    for (int i = 1; i < 10; i += 2) X.insert(i); // 1 3 5 7 9
    cout << boolalpha;
    cout << *X.find_by_order(2) << endl; // 5
    cout << *X.find_by_order(4) << endl; // 9
    cout << (X.end() == X.find_by_order(5)) << endl; // true

    cout << X.order_of_key(-1) << endl; // 0
    cout << X.order_of_key(1) << endl; // 0
    cout << X.order_of_key(4) << endl; // 2
    X.erase(3);
    cout << X.order_of_key(4) << endl; // 1
    for (int t : X) printf("%d ", t); // 1 5 7 9
}

```

## 3.2 Fenwick Tree

```

const int TSIZE = 100000;
int tree[TSIZE + 1];

// Returns the sum from index 1 to p, inclusive
int query(int p) {
    int ret = 0;
    for (; p > 0; p -= p & -p) ret += tree[p];
}

```

```

    return ret;
}

// Adds val to element with index pos
void add(int p, int val) {
    for (; p <= TSIZE; p += p & -p) tree[p] += val;
}

```

### 3.3 Segment Tree with Lazy Propagation

### 3.4 Persistent Segment Tree

### 3.5 Link/Cut Tree

## 4 DP

### 4.1 Convex Hull Optimization

$O(n^2) \rightarrow O(n \log n)$

조건 1) DP 점화식 꼴

$$D[i] = \min_{j < i} (D[j] + b[j] * a[i])$$

조건 2)  $b[j] \leq b[j+1]$

특수조건)  $a[i] \leq a[i+1]$  도 만족하는 경우, 마지막 쿼리의 위치를 저장해두면 이분검색이 필요없어지기 때문에 amortized  $O(n)$  에 해결할 수 있음

### 4.2 Divide & Conquer Optimization

$O(kn^2) \rightarrow O(kn \log n)$

조건 1) DP 점화식 꼴

$$D[t][i] = \min_{j < i} (D[t-1][j] + C[j][i])$$

조건 2)  $A[t][i]$  는  $D[t][i]$  의 답이 되는 최소의  $j$  라 할 때, 아래의 부등식을 만족해야 함

$$A[t][i] \leq A[t][i+1]$$

조건 2-1) 비용  $C$  가 다음의 사각부등식을 만족하는 경우도 조건 2)를 만족하게 됨

$$C[a][c] + C[b][d] \leq C[a][d] + C[b][c] \quad (a \leq b \leq c \leq d)$$

### 4.3 Knuth Optimization

$O(n^3) \rightarrow O(n^2)$

조건 1) DP 점화식 꼴

$$D[i][j] = \min_{i < k < j} (D[i][k] + D[k][j]) + C[i][j]$$

조건 2) 사각 부등식

$$C[a][c] + C[b][d] \leq C[a][d] + C[b][c] \quad (a \leq b \leq c \leq d)$$

조건 3) 단조성

$$C[b][c] \leq C[a][d] \quad (a \leq b \leq c \leq d)$$

결론) 조건 2, 3을 만족한다면  $A[i][j]$  를  $D[i][j]$  의 답이 되는 최소의  $k$  라 할 때, 아래의 부등식을 만족하게 됨

$$A[i][j-1] \leq A[i][j] \leq A[i+1][j]$$

3중 루프를 돌릴 때 위 조건을 이용하면 최종적으로 시간복잡도가  $O(n^2)$  이 됨

## 5 Graph

5.1 SCC (Tarjan)

5.2 SCC (Kosaraju)

5.3 2-SAT

5.4 BCC, Cut vertex, Bridge

5.5 Heavy-Light Decomposition

5.6 Bipartite Matching (Hopcroft-Karp)

5.7 Maximum Flow (Edmonds-Karp)

5.8 Maximum Flow (Dinic)

5.9 Min-cost Maximum Flow

## 6 Geometry

6.1 Basic Operations

6.2 Convex Hull

6.3 Polygon Cut

6.4 Compare angles

## 7 String

7.1 KMP

7.2 Aho-Corasick

7.3 Suffix Array with LCP

7.4 Suffix Tree

7.5 Manacher's Algorithm